

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION**

MOISES GARCIA, #36162-177	§	
Petitioner,	§	
	§	
v.	§	3:12-CV-2420-M-BK
	§	(3:06-CR-303-M(01))
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	§	
Respondent.	§	

**FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION
OF THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

Pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b) and Special Order 3, this case has been referred to the undersigned United States Magistrate Judge. Petitioner, a federal prisoner, filed a *pro se* motion to vacate sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. For the reasons that follow, it is recommended that this successive section 2255 motion be transferred to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

I. BACKGROUND

Petitioner was convicted of possession with intent to distribute cocaine and possession of a firearm in furtherance of a drug trafficking crime, and was sentenced to 100- and 60-month terms of imprisonment, respectively. *United States v. Garcia*, 3:06-CR-303-M(01) (N.D. Tex. Dec. 14, 2007), *aff'd*, No. 08-10012 (5th Cir. Jul 9, 2008), *cert. denied*, No. 08-6756 (Jun 1, 2009). Subsequently, Petitioner sought relief through a motion for reduction of sentence under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c), and a motion to vacate sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 motion. The District Court granted the former, reducing the sentence to 84 months, and Petitioner unsuccessfully appealed. *United States v. Garcia*, 3:06-CR-303-M(01) (N.D. Tex. Aug. 20,

2010) (Doc. 74), *aff'd*, No. 10-10869 (5th Cir. Sep. 12, 2011). The District Court then denied Petitioner's section 2255 motion. *Garcia v. United States*, 3:10-CV-00832-M (N.D. Tex. Aug. 30, 2010), *certificate of appealability denied*, No. 10-10921 (5th Cir. Jul. 5, 2011).

By this action, Petitioner seeks to again contest his drug and firearm convictions. (Doc. 2 at 2.) In four grounds, he challenges his sentence and alleges counsel rendered ineffective assistance. *Id.* at 7-8.

II. ANALYSIS

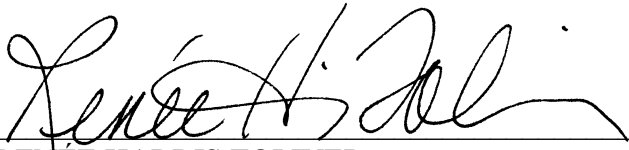
The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 limits the circumstances under which a petitioner may file a second or successive application for federal habeas relief. *See* 28 U.S.C. §§ 2255(h) and 2244(b). In general, to raise a new claim, the petitioner must show that the successive motion is based on: “(1) newly discovered evidence that, if proven and viewed in light of the evidence as a whole, would be sufficient to establish by clear and convincing evidence that no reasonable factfinder would have found the movant guilty of the offense; or (2) a new rule of constitutional law, made retroactive to cases on collateral review by the Supreme Court, that was previously unavailable.” 28 U.S.C. § 2255(h); *see In re Elwood*, 408 F.3d 211, 212 (5th Cir. 2005) (*per curiam*). Before a petitioner may file a successive application in the district court, however, a three-judge panel of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit must determine whether the applicant makes the requisite *prima facie* showing. *See* 28 U.S.C. §§ 2255(h) and 2244(b)(3)(A)-(B). Section 2244(b)(3)(A) constitutes a bar to the district court's jurisdiction to consider a successive habeas application unless the United States Court of Appeals has first granted the petitioner permission to file such an application. *United States v. Key*, 205 F.3d 773, 774 (5th Cir. 2000).

The United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit has not issued an order authorizing the Court to consider the successive section 2255 motion in this case. Because Petitioner must obtain such an order before he can file a successive application challenging his conviction, this section 2255 motion should be transferred to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. *See Henderson v. Haro*, 282 F.3d 862, 864 (5th Cir. 2002), and *In re Epps*, 127 F.3d 364, 365 (5th Cir. 1997).

III. RECOMMENDATION

For the foregoing reasons, it is recommended that the successive section 2255 motion be **TRANSFERRED** to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. *See* 28 U.S.C. §§ 2255(h), 2244(b)(3).

SIGNED July 27, 2012.



RENÉE HARRIS TOLIVER
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR SERVICE AND
NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL/OBJECT**

A copy of this report and recommendation will be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of this report and recommendation must file specific written objections within 14 days after being served with a copy. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b). In order to be specific, an objection must identify the specific finding or recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and specify the place in the magistrate judge's report and recommendation where the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. *See Douglass v. United Services Automobile Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996).



RENÉE HARRIS TOLIVER
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE